FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 OCTOBER 1984

Iran-iraq War

Iraqi planes attacked a "very large" maritime target south of Khark Island on 15 October, Iraq announced in a military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. Flames and smoke were seen rising from the vessel.

Lebanon

Syria will be prepared to allow "thousands of Syrian volunteers" to join the Lebanese national resistance, which will continue as long as the Israelis remain in any part of Lebanon, chief of the Syrian General Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi stated in remarks reported by Damascus television. Al-Shihabi, who was responding to a question about a possible Israeli withdrawal, added that Syria takes into account possible Israeli military action against the Syrian forces and is prepared for such an eventuality.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio disclosed that representatives of the IDF and the Lebanese Army may begin talks next week at UNIFIL headquarters on the military aspect of security arrangements in southern Lebanon. Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has agreed to the talks, the radio said, and the UNIFIL commander will shortly discuss the matter with the Lebanese chief of staff in Beirut. Rabin has also told the Cabinet in Jerusalem that the Israeli defense establishment is ready to hold a debate on the IDF's deployment in Lebanon as early as 21 October, according to the radio. On Israel's withdrawal conditions, the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations stressed that Israel will object to stationing UN or Lebanese Army troops on the border, adding that the army of southern Lebanon should be given control of the border area, the radio noted. Army of southern Lebanon commander General Antoine Lahd believes that his forces will be able to take control over all of southern Lebanon within 6 to 9 months, according to the radio.

Syria-USSR

President Hafiz al-Asad began talks in the Kremlin with Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko, TASS announced on 16 October. Earlier, Damascus radio said Al-Asad's talks with the Soviet leaders would be "important," adding that the discussions would focus on the Middle East, including Lebanon, the international situation, bilateral relations, and ways to promote and expand cooperation. In a related commentary, the radio stressed the "great regional and international significance" of his visit, and noted Syria's desire to further develop and broaden cooperation with the Soviet Union "in all fields."

Radio Monte Carlo contended that Al-Asad's visit resulted from an "urgent request" by Syria, and cited a French official's view that Al-Asad will seek clarification from the Soviet leaders on their attitude toward Jordan and Egypt.

Israel

Inflation — The Consumer Price Index rose by 21.4 percent in September, the highest monthly increase since the establishment of the State of Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. "Dramatic and unique" measures are necessary to curb inflation, Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein stressed in remarks broadcast by the radio.

Egypt-Sudan

At the opening of the Nile Valley Parliament in Cairo, in speeches carried by Cairo radio, President Husni Mubarak and Sudanese President Muhammad Ja'far Numayri praised Jordan for taking steps to heal the Arab rift. Both leaders underlined the economic benefits from the Nile valley integration, and Numayri also declared that "those who feared the experiment" had attempted to undermine it through planting Red Sea mines, planning to attack the Aswan Dam, and supporting opposition activities.

PLO

The 17th session of the PNC must be held before the end of November due to "delicate circumstances" at the international, Arab, and Palestinian levels, according to a statement on the 13-14 October PLO meetings held in Tunis at the behest of Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The statement, published in Amman's *AL-RA'Y*, pointed out that attendance at the PNC session is a "national duty," and rejected any diversion from the "basic law which provides that the minority shall abide by the wish of the majority."

Saudi Arabia

Brazilian security authorities were informed of the disappearance in Rio de Janeiro of General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Khalifah, an aide-de-camp to the Saudi military delegation to Brazil led by Defense Minister Prince Sultan, a spokesman for the delegation stated to SPA on 13 October. In an anonymous telephone call to a Brazilian newspaper, alleged kidnappers, who had claimed to belong to the Jewish Defense League, threatened to execute the general unless Brazil cancels the accord on manufacturing weapons for Saudi Arabia, an editor of the newspaper told Madrid EFE.

Maghreb

An official SDAR statement on a "great Maghreb offensive" begun on 13 October declared that Moroccan positions had been stormed four times and that fierce battles were continuing, according to Algiers radio.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 201 *16 October 1984*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Keshtmand on Implementing Karmal's Law Instructions ..... C 1
Captive French Journalist Presented at News Conference ..... C 2
West Embarrassed by Abouchar Admissions ..... C 4
Victories Over Herat, Konduz Rebels Detailed ..... C 5
Kabul Commentary on Peaceful Life in Panjsher ..... C 5
Daily on Fate of Exported Counterrevolutionaries ..... C 6
Briefs: Sports Agreement With Hungary ..... C 6

BANGLADESH

Government Regrets Nonpublication of Newspapers ..... D 1
Official on Economic Cooperation With India ..... D 1

INDIA

U.S. Envoy's Comment Causes 'Serious Concern' ..... E 1
UN Delegate Criticizes U.S. Trade Policies ..... E 1
Chief Minister Says Tripura Strike Failed ..... E 1
3 More Killed in Continuing Tripura Violence ..... E 1
Sri Lanka Releases 78 Arrested Fishermen ..... E 1
Defense Minister Chavan To Leave for USSR 30 Oct ..... E 1
USSR To Present Indian Cosmonaut's Spacecraft ..... E 1
Soviet Collaboration in Dam Construction Noted ..... E 2
Bangladesh Economic Commission Meets in Delhi ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Ziaul Haq Discusses 'Concern' Over Border Situation *[DAWN 12 Oct]* ..... F 1
Yaqub Khan Views Ties With India, Superpowers ..... F 1
Reportage on Visit by FRG Chancellor Kohl ..... F 1
Kohl Greeted by Zia ..... F 1
Holds Talks With Zia ..... F 2
Discusses Afghanistan at Dinner *[DPA]* ..... F 2
Praises Stance on Refugees *[DPA]* ..... F 3
Discusses Nonproliferation Treaty *[DPA]* ..... F 3
Honored at Banquet ..... F 3
Interviewed by FRG TV *[Hamburg]* ..... F 4
Seen Off by Zia ..... F 4
Ziaul Haq Receives Turkish Air Force Commander *[Ankara]* ..... F 5
Tribunal Set Up To Investigate Recent Clashes *[DAWN 8 Oct]* ..... F 5
DAWN Editorial Condemns Clashes *[8 Oct]* ..... F 5
Paper on U.S. Role in Country's Defense *[NAWA-E WAQT 12 Oct]* ..... F 6

IRAN

Prime Minister's Message on Kordestan, Economy ..... I 1
Musavi Chairs Supreme Economic Council Session ..... I 2
Iraqi Aircraft Attack Tanker in Gulf ..... I 3
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,881 ..... I 3

Combatants From Various Areas Depart for Fronts ..... I 3
Armenian Workers ..... I 3
East Azarbaijan Volunteers ..... I 4
Bushehr Volunteers ..... I 4
Susangerd IRGC Group ..... I 4
Mobilization Forces, IRGC Members ..... I 4
Chief Justice on Independence of Judiciary System ..... I 4
Radio on Gulf Countries' Support for Iraq ..... I 4
Chinese Agriculture Minister He Kang Visits ..... I 5
Confers With Agriculture Minister ..... I 5
Meets Construction Minister ..... I 5
Visits Isfahan ..... I 6
Calls Visit 'Fruitful' ..... I 6
Visits Provinces ..... I 6
Discusses Ties With Velayati ..... I 6
Departs 15 October ..... I 6
Tehran Attacks 'Stupid' Reagan Mid East Policies ..... I 7
Tabriz Cites Soviet Losses in Afghanistan ..... I 7

Keshtmand on Implementing Karmal's Law Instructions
LD140926 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Speech by Soltan Ali Keshtmand, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, delivered at a meeting of the staffs of ministries, departments, and provinces on further measures to implement the instructions of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central committee and President of the DRA; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: In the profound theoretical and practical speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, under the title, "Measures for the Completion and Improvement of Legislative Matters and Consolidation of Revolutionary Legality in the Country," delivered in this year's first session [of the Revolutionary Council] which was held on 21 Sep 1984, [words indistinct].

At the beginning of his speech, Comrade Babrak Karmal said that further unity of the revolutionary, democratic, and patriotic forces, mobilization of the peoples and the state power in order to crush the armed counterrevolution, consolidation of the revolutionary legality, establishment of peace and security in the country and implementation of urgent social, economic, and cultural tasks constitute the main aspects of our activities in this difficult condition of an undeclared war being waged by international imperialism against our country.

Despite considerable efforts in recent years through modern legislation, a series of serious shortcomings are being felt in various areas of the social life and state administration from the viewpoint of legislation. The experience of modern legislation in the DRA shows that still [words indistinct] the level of the Council of Ministers' expectations from the DRA Ministry of Justice and other ministries and departments is continuously rising. Efforts are being made so that unauthorized people will not attempt the (?compilation) of law. Instead, responsible officials who are politically mature, know the law, and understand legislation will be given this important task.

Another important issue is the consolidation of legality and the protection of citizens' rights. Serious observation of law coupled with social discipline and duties performed by citizens toward society is the main condition for implementing democratic legality. Basically, democracy without discipline and a healthy social order is not imaginable. A responsible approach from every citizen toward his obligations and toward the interests of the people is the only credible base for complete implementation of democratic principles and true individual freedom.

No one is above the law or has the right to break it. Legality is one of the main principles of our revolutionary sovereignty. Serious observation and unswerving implementation of laws guarantees the consolidation of revolutionary legality and the implementation of party policy and revolutionary changes. Ministries and departments of the DRA and local organs of the state power and administration, together with legislative organs, ought to intensify the struggle against law breaking, disorderliness in the economy, and unreasonable expenditures in the state budget. People's initiatives should be used to maintain legal order in cities and villages and also in enterprises and organizations. Attention should be paid to the citizens's proposals and criticism in that area and in others. Attention should be paid to people's petitions and complaints. People's problems should be solved with kind ness, their demands responded to with responsibility.

The plan for the socioeconomic growth of the DRA became a legal document after its approval by the Revolutionary Council. It should be implemented unswervingly like other laws. The PDPA and the government of the DRA link the implementation of the socioeconomic development plans to enhancing the level of organization and consolidation of discipline in all aspects of the economy, including management. Therefore, all organs, institutions, and organizations are asked to consider legal principles in the national economy and to direct their activities to protecting and increasing state assets and also maintaining public order.

The guidance of the great leader of the world's workers and the valuable historic experiences of the Soviet Union in implementing socialist legality and building a prosperous, just, and developed society are of great important for us who are in the national democratic stage of the revolution but who will in the future build a new society based on social justice and prosperity for our country's workers, without exploitation of man by man.

Dear comrades, the improvement of affairs in the localities was the main issue discussed in the 14th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. The plenum allocated specific tasks to all party and state organs, requiring a new approach toward problems in the localities and new, organized work. The (?lack) of work in the localities has been used by the counterrevolution. Therefore, it is not by chance that the leadership of the party and the revolutionary government has specified the improvement of local and provincial affairs and the intensification of the struggle against armed counterrevolution as the main tasks of the day.

The local organs of state should maintain and strengthen revolutionary legality in the localities, provincial centers, cities, districts, subdistricts, and villages, solving the urgent socioeconomic problems of the localities and gaining the support and trust of the people. In the vital interest of the people, they should also organize and lead the struggle of workers in the cities and villages against the counterrevolution.

Comrades, our revolutionary party and government has consistently taken practical, effective measures to ensure economic growth, socioeconomic and cultural development, and improvement in the material and spiritual life of the people.

As a result of all-round assistance by our friend and great brother the Soviet Union, we have succeeded not only in stopping economic deteriortion but in maintaining continuous and reliable relative growth in our national economy. With the sincere and active assistance of our great friend the Soviet Union, industries, agriculture, transport, commerce, and culture are consistently developing and expanding in the country. The Soviet Union is providing great assistance to our country in constructing important national economic projects and in maintaining firm foreign trade relations.

Suffice to say that three-quarters of the products of the state industries are produced in Afghan-Soviet cooperation projects which constitute half of the income of the state budget. We receive essential goods such as wheat, sugar, cooking oil, oil products, chemical fertilizer, planting seeds, pesticides, and other necessities. We also receive technical machinery and equipment important for the country's economy from the Soviet Union.

The assistance by the Soviet Union to the peasants of the country has created possibilities for agricultural growth. Our agricultural production this year is satisfactory. The autumn sowing campaign has begun satisfactorily. The area sown with cotton has increased one and one-half times this year based on the decisions of the nationwide tribal meetings of the country's cotton growers.

The work of implementing land and water reform is continuing more actively. Compared to the same period last year, production in state and mixed industrial sectors has risen to 514 million afghanis, that is, 10 percent. Goods transportation has risen 30 percent.

If the DRA had not been the target of aggression by the international imperialists and the region's reactionaries, headed by the U.S., our socioeconomic development would have been more consistent, and we would have had greater successes in implementing the objectives of the April revolution. For this reason, the fundamental content of the activity of the PDPA, the popular government, and all true patriots of Afghanistan consists of crushing the armed counterrevolution, consolidating revolutionary sovereignty and legality, and securing durable peace throughout the country.

The Armed Forces of the DRA, with our Army as its nucleus, is the main force of struggle against the counterrevolution. The heroic Armed Forces of the country, with the help of all the revolutionary defense forces and with the active cooperation of the people, have inflicted crushing blows on counterrevolutionary bands, who are entering our country equipped with modern [word indistinct] weapons from Iran and Pakistan. The Armed Forces are actively defending the gains of the revolution.

The important transformations brought about in the political, social, and economic life of our country have an unbreakable relation to the constructive and leading role of the PDPA. On the eve of the glorious celebrations of its 20th anniversary, our party has consistently consolidated its ranks and expanded its relations with the masses in order to defend the homeland and revolution. These facts have been reflected clearly in the documents of the 14th plenum of the PDPA Central Committee.

Comrades, the best way to celebrate the 20th anniversary of our proud party is to publicize and propagate its popular, progressive, patriotic, and humane ideas and objectives among the masses, to consolidate and expand its links with the people, and to organize the millions of our society's working men in defense of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution in order to create an atmosphere of peace and security for the masses and to promote the socioeconomic development of the country. [applause]

Captive French Journalist Presented at News Conference

LD140305 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 13 Oct 84

[News conference with Jacques Abouchar, "recently" held at the Afghan Foreign Ministry; questioners not identified by name; Abouchar's answers in French followed by Dari translation — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified BAKHTAR official acting as moderator] In today's press conference we ask the domestic and foreign correspondents to pose their questions. [passage indistinct]

[Abouchar] I was sent to Afghanistan by Antenne-2 [French television], and I had the task of preparing reportage on the condition of Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

[Question] Correspondent of *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*. What did you bring with you when you entered the territory of the DRA?

[Abouchar] When I was crossing [word indistinct] I had with me television equipment necessary for preparing a televised report such as a camera, tape recorder, film rolls and all other necessary items; you can see each one of them [word indistinct].

[Question] With the camera, tape recorder and other objects for gathering information, we can also see two bottles. We want to know: What are these and how were their contents used?

[Abouchar] I was asked about this during the investigation. I said that when I arrived here, my equipment was inspected I saw these two bottles. I had no information about their presence. We were a 4-man group, and one of us had these two bottles containing a poisonous substance of which I was not aware.

[Question indistinct]

[Abouchar] When we arrived in the territory of DRA those who were accompanying us asked me to wear these Afghan clothes.

[Question indistinct]

[Abouchar] I was treated as well as I believe every prisoner should be treated. I was not treated with anger. The investigation took place in a free atmosphere. I had time to think, and I did not encounter situations that could be criticized.

[Question] Why did you try to enter Afghanistan illegally as a journalist?

[Abouchar] I am sorry, my reply may be a bit long with explanation. The reportage which they [not further identified] prepared, in my point of view, did not reflect very well the difficulties of Afghanistan's Government. However this reportage did not show any opposition activities. Indeed it showed very well the formal side, but was lacking facts about difficulties arising from an armed opposition. The information directorate of French Antenne-2 planned to prepare a complete dossier of reportage about opposition activities including various groups, the groups'

inclinations, and the reason for the continuation of their struggle against the government. In view of this plan a decision was taken in July, and I was asked if I would agree to perform this task. Obviously, these groups were secretly struggling against the government, and this situation required that I join them secretly. Am I allowed to ask a question?

[Moderator] No. You are under question. As the DRA prisoner, you are accused of breaking the laws of the DRA. At present you are a prisoner in the DRA [word indistinct] not as a journalist.

[Question] Correspondent of *KABUL NEW TIMES*. I ask J. Abouchar: Did the responsible persons in the organization for whom you were working know about your illegal infiltration into the territory of DRA? If they knew, what was their (?view) in this respect?

[Abouchar] Obviously they knew. The Antenne-2 company which asked me to prepare this reportage about the activities of Afghanistan's opposition forces knew that such a task would be carried out in secret, and that I would enter Afghanistan illegally.

[Moderator] I think there is some confusion: The question was raised properly, but the reply was crafty. We have not yet agreed that the Antenne-2 French television channel sent Mr Abouchar. I think the question was like this: The organizations who sent you to Afghanistan — We have not agreed that the Antenne-2 channel sent you.

[Abouchar] In reply to your question about the Afghan organizations with which I wanted to come — among the organizations (?functioning) on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan we were in contact with the Jami'at organization. But then, after we entered the territory of Afghanistan through them, another organization called Mahaz-e Milli was in charge.

[Question] Correspondent of *HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ*. Did you know that your action was against the DRA laws, and did you know that your entry with one of the armed bands of Afghanistan's counterrevolutionaries would cause tension, clashes, and fighting, and finally would result in the death of human beings?

[Abouchar] Yes, indeed, I knew that I was going to enter the territory of Afghanistan and I was aware of it. I explained this earlier; maybe it was not clear. I said that it was decided to prepare a reportage about the activities of armed groups and about their activities and inclinations. So far these individuals had been operating illegally. Obviously, in order to obtain information about their activities one must enter just as they did, illegally. And I accepted this in advance.

[Moderator] Mr Abouchar's reason is interesting and ridiculous.

[Question in Russian followed by translation] TASS correspondent. Did you know that preparing a film about the activities of Afghanistan counterrevolutionary bands would encourage them in their [word indistinct] struggle against the legal DRA Government?

[Abouchar] I have to explain this in a rather detailed manner. As I said, I intended to prepare a complete dossier on all or some of the organizations that were carrying out their operations and why they are still continuing their operations. I was not [words indistinct], I was never asked about the organization of armed activities because of me. [sentence as heard] [word indistinct] we wanted to know about relations among the groups and their views about the future of Afghanistan. On this basis we also wanted to go to Herat. [words indistinct] I also wanted to assess the influence of Iran's Islamic Government on these groups.

[Question] DRA television correspondent: Do you know that taking photos of operations by the counterrevolution against the DRA Armed Forces implicates you as an accomplice in the counterrevolution's terrorist operations?

[Abouchar] Yes, I knew that by accompanying people who [words indistinct] I might be (?implicated) as an accomplice in the crime (?but I accepted this danger); and I once again repeat that I have not asked them for military operations.

[Moderator] It is very interesting, as I have noticed during this press conference, that Mr Abouchar for the third time deliberately stresses that he has not asked the counterrevolutionary bands to take part in armed operations. I think that our security forces have (?vivid evidence) rebutting this presumptuous answer by Mr Abouchar.

[Question] Correspondent of *HAQIQAT-E SARBAZ*: J. Abouchar was arrested during a severe encounter and an intensive exchange of fire with his [words indistinct]. How many of the border personnel of the DRA have been injured in this (?encounter); do you feel responsibility for this incident; and did you use weapons during this (?clash) or not?

[Abouchar] During the investigation I was told that three Afghan soldiers were wounded during the exchange of fire. I did not know about this (?because of the darkness), but it is clear that I feel morally responsible; it is on my conscience [word indistinct] and I condemn the wounding of these three people.

[Question] Correspondent of *HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR*: Abouchar has said that he has been to Pakistan. I would like him to explain which counterrevolutionary leaders he has met and what issues have they discussed?

[Abouchar] To be precise I had gone to Quetta, and there I met two people who are recognized to be important people. One of them is Esmat Muslim, who is a member of Fedayen-e Islami, and the other Gaylani, who is a member of Mahaz-e Islami. During my meeting with Esmat Muslim which took place in his home, he offered me whisky and we drank some. We watched television and our meeting was not very interesting. He could not propose [word indistinct]. The other meeting was with Gaylani which was a bit different from the first meeting. To me he seemed a bit selfish. He claimed that his organization is strong, especially in Qandahar. He also pretended that he enjoys the confidence of Pakistani authorities. He said that organizing a visit to Qandahar was not a difficult job for him.

[Question in Russian fading into Dari] *PRAVDA* correspondent: As mentioned in the BAKHTAR statement you have twice tried to enter the DRA territory illegally. On one of these occasions you wanted to enter the DRA in two vehicles loaded with weapons; you were illegally entering Afghanistan. What is your comment in this regard? To whom did the weapons belong, and where were you transporting them?

[Abouchar] As I have said before, we wanted to go to Herat via Qandahar. During this visit two trucks loaded with weapons were with us. They belonged to the Jami'at party. We traveled for 48 hours and arrived in [words indistinct]. The arms were left there and concealed under ground. I do not know exactly for what purpose the weapons were transported, but I assume that they were the weapons allocated for Herat. One other thing that I want to tell you is that during the 48-hour trip inside Pakistani territory we were seen 10 times by Pakistani control posts and were never stopped by them.

[Moderator] Can I ask that what sort of weapons they were and where they were manufactured?

[Abouchar] They were large quantities of assorted weapons including anti-aircraft machine guns, ZK-1, DShK's [word indistinct], rocket-launchers, anti-tank mines, light weapons and ammunition, and [word indistinct]. I am not an expert on weapons, but I was told that these weapons were made on Soviet models and manufactured in China. I myself saw Chinese lettering on several weapons.

[Question] Correspondent of BAKHTAR agency: You earlier expressed satisfaction over the behavior of the investigating organs. Will you deny your remarks later on?

[Abouchar] I do not understand this question. If I said that I have been treated well and properly, I do not see any reason to deny this now or later. I do not say this because I am now in Kabul and in a difficult situation. If one day I return to Paris I will say the same words. I will categorically say that I have been treated in a humane manner as every prisoner should be.

[Questioner resumes] Was intelligence-gathering included in your duties?

[Abouchar] Here the question is not clear. If the aim of the question is whether in the course of my job I was filming an encounter, yes, I was doing that; but if the question is whether I was gathering military intelligence about the Soviet and Afghan forces, no, I was not doing this because that is the job of an agent, not ours.

[Moderator] But I think that Mr Abouchar has previously stated that he was gathering military intelligence.

[Unidentified speaker intervenes] We said previously that one of Abouchar's duties was to prepare a film and cooperate with counterrevolutionary and terrorist bandits. His other duty was intelligence gathering which he does not mention here directly. But during the investigation, when his crimes and offenses were brought up, he categorically confessed to gathering military intelligence which we certainly recognize as an act of espionage. I draw the comrades' attention to the television recording from the investigation. [passage indistinct] Here I draw the attention of our friends to the part where he confesses that one of his duties was military intelligence gathering.

[Question] [In English fading into Dari translation] CTK correspondent: I have a question for the representative of the Afghan authorities present; may I? I am interested in the future of Mr Abouchar. Will he be tried and sentenced, in accordance with Afghan law?

[Moderator] I think that the authoritative representatives of the relevant DRA organs present here will answer this question.

[Unidentified speaker] Naturally, the answer is yes, because Abouchar entered the country in violation of the laws of the DRA. In addition to crossing the border illegally with a group of bandits, there has been an armed clash with losses. He will certainly be investigated in accordance with the law; after the investigation he will be sent to the relevant court by the prosecutor's office, and the court will pass its verdict according to the laws of the DRA.

[Moderator] Representative of the Foreign Ministry, would like to say anything?

[Unidentified speaker] I want to mention that legal ways exist for journalists to come to Afghanistan. The DRA has never closed its doors to honorable journalists and those who follow journalistic ethics. We expect esteemed journalists to realize the truth and nature of the situation in Afghanistan and to reflect it honestly in the international [word indistinct].

West Embarrassed by Abouchar Admissions

LD140727 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0431 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul, October 13, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BIA writes:

The disclosure of the inadmissible mission carried out by Jacques Abouchar, a French TV reporter, inside the territory of the DRA has caused much embarrassment in the West, particularly in France. In a press conference held here on October 11, in the presence of the domestic and foreign journalists, it was revealed that during his clandestine trespassing into the soil of Afghanistan, he intended to collect military information and he admitted he undertook the responsibility of three border men who were wounded on a clash between the guards and the armed counter-revolutionary bands. Abouchar also acknowledged that it has his second attempt to illegally enter into Afghanistan. His first attempt was to enter into the soil of Afghanistan with two trucks carrying arms and ammunitons.

Now, the West including France tries to cover up the real essence of Abouchar's mission to Afghanistan. French premier as well as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France want to resort to the most ridiculous and irresponsible justifications to defend shamefully the evident crimes of an agent who has confessed to his spying activity in the DRA.

We are going to ask them that how they would deal with a person who would cross illegally and secretly their border posts in collaboration with a terrorist band for the carying out of inadmissible activities as a result of which their bordermen would be wounded and what do they call it in the West? [as received]

They, in the West, try to give the connotation that the legal action of the state of the DRA, aiming at the protection of its national sovereignty and its legimitate borders, is to disrupt the "free process of information".

In other words, they want the state of the DRA to leave their borders open in order to prepare the grounds for the suspected individuals to secrely and illegally infiltrate into the soil of Afghanistan for the execution of destructive activities, the collection of inadmissible information and the supply of propaganda meterials full of lies and fabrications.

It must be pointed out that the emancipated people of Afghanistan and the Armed Forces of the DRA are prepared to decisively defend their national sovereignty and to consider it their legitimate rights to take necessary measures in this connection.

They, in the West, must admit tht all their strivings for retracting Afghanistan to the darkness of the medieval ages are doomed to failure.

Victories Over Herat, Konduz Rebels Detailed
LD151721 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] According to a BIA [BAKHTAR INFORMATION AGENCY] correspondent's report, quoting a spokesman of the security forces, the crushing of rebels — these enemies of the people, peace and tranquillity — continues in various parts of the country. Every day the country's brave and devout Armed Forces clear the country's villages and hamlets of these hired servants of imperialism.

Quoting a spokesman of the security forces in Herat Province, the BIA correspondent reports that as a result of successful operations which were recently mounted in and around Herat Province, 45 rebels belonging to the so-called Hez-e Islami, including Nesar Ahmad and Pahlawan Mohammad Akbar, their ringleaders, were crushed; 20 of them were injured.

One machine gun, 1 rocket launcher and 16 various weapons were seized from these criminals; 2 DShK's, 2 machine guns and 3 [word indistinct] were destroyed.

According to another report, operations mounted in the environs of Konduz Province by the country's vigilant security forces resulted in a number of the rebels, including Hashim their ringleader, being crushed; one was arrested. A number of various weapons were seized by the security forces.

Kabul Commentary on Peaceful Life in Panjsher
LD151707 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 0735 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Unattributed "political commentary"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Our Armed Forces are defending the just cause of our country's workers. In their courageous fight against counterrevolutionaries, the country's security and Armed Forces have attained great victories. The process of clearing various regions of the country of counterrevolutionaries is continuing. Each day the working people of our country join the ranks of the security and Armed Forces in defence of the revolution.

The revolution has taught the people how to defend the gains of the revolution against the exported bands [words indistinct].

In the process of clearing various regions of the country of the filthy, counterrevolutionary elements and enemies of the life, property, existence, and honor of the people of this country, the people in Panjsher district live in complete peace and security.

The counterrevolutionary forces in Panjsher are so panic-stricken that their complaints, cries, and [words indistinct] have dominated all the reactionary radios of Iran, Pakistan, and Western imperialist countries. To quote an Italian reporter: The counterrevolutionaries in Panjsher no longer have a place to hide. The people of the district have resumed their peaceful work and engagements. According to the same report, the losses of these criminals, particularly the murderer band of Ahmad Shah, the infamous traitor who was doomed to defeat, are very heavy. As a result of these fearful blows inflicted on the counterrevolutionaries, the West admits its treacherous interference in revolutionary Afghanistan in general, and in Panjsher district in particular, as all their deadly installations in this district have been destroyed.

U.S. imperialism, China, Pakistan and France, which were once the cradle of freedom and revolution, have lost their bases, just as they have lost their paid servants, such as Ahmad Shah and other wicked persons.

It is an honor for our Panjsher compatriots to take part in the reconstruction of their homeland, in their homes, hospitals, schools, mosques, fields, and gardens.

Let the Reagan administration (?invest) in the dead body of its servants and cry [word indistinct] for its shameful defeat.

Our compatriots in Panjsher will make their valley more beautiful and will recreate life there. Our Panjsher compatriots have strengthened the government and national sovereignty in their district and will strengthen it further under the resolutions of the 14th PDPA Central Committee Plenum.

The torch of freedom is lit for ever, our children will never stop laughing, mothers will never again cry for the loss of their beloved ones, as the revolution opens the way to new horizons.

Daily on Fate of Exported Counterrevolutionaries
LD121754 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto and Dari 0205 GMT 11 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Today's issue of *HAQIQAT-E ENQLAB-E SAWR* contains the speech by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on preparations for local elections.

The editorial of this paper is entitled: The Export of Counterrevolutionaries From Beyond the Borders — From Iran and Pakistan — to Our Country Is the Main Reason for the Tense Situation in Our Country.

Undeniable facts indicate that each year 30,000 counterrevolutionary bandits are being trained in Pakistan under the supervision of American, Egyptian, and Chinese instructors and officers of Pakistan's Army. They are then sent to the DRA. The training of bandits takes place in more than 100 camps in Pakistan.

The press has also exposed facts about military training camps for counterrevolutionaries on Iranian and Chinese soil. Training, arming, and equipping the counterrevolutionary bands are not, by themselves, the objective. They are being prepared for killing our working compatriots, for terrorist (?actions), for the destruction of public welfare institutions, for setting fire to land and crops, and for disrupting the security of regions in the country.

Another circumstance also, unfortunatley, favors the export of counterrevolutionaries into Afghanistan. The existence of narrow mountain valleys and broad passages, in other words, complex geographical characteristics and long borders with Pakistan and Iran provides access for those who (?wage) undeclared war against the DRA and gives them an opportunity to continuously recruit people into the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries. They join those deceived people who have left their homeland as a result of ignorance, pressure [words indistinct] of the counterrevolutionaries. They recruit people for military purposes and ultimately force them into counterrevolutionary activities. However, the question is: What is the destiny of those who are trained to wage war against the revolution and our people, and who, rifles in hand, pass through our narrow valleys? In other words, what is the fate of groups who are being sent to our country for counterrevolutionary activities? Yes, this is the question.

The enemies of our revolution must know that in return for U.S. dollars and the heaven promised by the counterrevolutionaries' leaders, they will lose their lives and their futures. Our Armed Forces will respond to the exported counterrevolutionaries. We have not yet utilized all the possibilities, for example, the right to pursue the bandits. In future we will consolidate our borders.

This is the question facing those who have been deceived and have not yet resumed their rightful place.

Briefs

Sports Agreement With Hungary — Kabul, October 9, BAKHTAR — An athletic cultural agreement was concluded between National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the DRA and the State sport committee of the Hungarian People's Republic for the year 1985. Under this agreement, the state sport committee of Hungary will invite a number of the athletic teams of the DRA for competitions and joint exercises. A quanitity of athletic tools and equipments will also be given to the NOC of DRA under the same agreement. [Text][*Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0540 GMT 10 Oct 84 LD*]

Government Regrets Nonpublication of Newspapers

BK151742 Dhaka Overseas Service in Bengali 1700 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] A press note issued in Dhaka today said that since the promulgation of martial law in March 1982, the attention of the country's newspapers and news agencies was drawn at different times to the martial law regulations and orders related to the publication of special types of news and comments. This was done to help them, so that they would not unnecessarily violate the martial law while carrying out their professional duty.

On the basis of this policy, the attention of the newspapers and news agencies was naturally drawn to portions of statements made yesterday by some politicians which come under the purview of the martial law regulations. Despite all preparations for the publication of the newspapers, the majority of the dailies could not be published today because of opposition from a section of press employees.

The government has noted with regret that this unfortunate event has taken place at a time when the nation is steadfastly marching ahead toward the transition to democracy and the government and the people are engaged in rehabilitation work after the unprecedentedly threatening floods.

The press note hoped that, considering the present situation, all those involved with the newspaper industry will begin publishing newspapers immediately.

Official on Economic Cooperation With India

BK140939 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 0110 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The leader of the 7-member Bangladesh delegation, at the meeting of the standing committee of the Bangladesh-India Joint Economic Commission, Mr Munirul Zaman, has said cooperation between the two countries in economic sphere is most satisfactory. He told newsmen in Calcutta yesterday that Bangladesh is optimistic about the outcome of such cooperation in various other fields. Mr Zaman who is also the cochairman of the standing committee, however, regretted that the trade gap of about 40 crore taka between the two countries is still continuing. India should make efforts to import items like jute carpets, leather products, zamdani saree [Bangladesh style saris] and books from Bangladesh to reduce the gap.

The 2-day New Delhi meeting beginning tomorrow will explore the possibility of further cooperation in trade and industrial fields. Chances of cooperation in science and technology will also be examined. The meeting will prepare necessary groundwork for the ministerial level meeting of the joint economic commission to be held toward the end of this year. It will review progress of implementation of the decisions of the commission in various fields. It is expected to identify new measures for expanding bilateral cooperation for consideration in the next meeting of the joint economic commission.

U.S. Envoy's Comment Causes 'Serious Concern'

BK151552 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] India has expressed serious concern over the statement made by the U.S. ambassador in Islamabad that Washington would come to Pakistan's help if India committed aggression. The concern was conveyed by the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, to the U.S. ambassador in New Delhi today. He was told that the attempt to project India as a potential aggressor against Pakistan is motivated and reprehensible. Such statements alleging aggressive designs by India are seen as attempts to justify in advance supply of more arms to Pakistan, including sophisticated weapons like Hawkeye. The matter is also being taken up by India's ambassador in Washington with the State Department.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi today, the official spokesman referred to India's forthright denial of inspired stories about suggestions or plans for preemptive Indian air strikes against Pakistan. He said it is a matter of deep regret that in spite of this forthright denial by India, the Pakistan foreign minister should have thought it proper to state in Washington that the possibility of such air strikes is viewed as a serious threat by his government. He said the Indian Government can only deplore such false and irresponsible statements, which vitiate the atmosphere and generate tension.

UN Delegate Criticizes U.S. Trade Policies

BK160922 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] India has called upon the affluent nations to show a spirit of constructive cooperation with the developing countries in the economic fields. Addressing the economic committee of the UN General Assembly in New York, the Indian representative, Mr P.N.S. Malik, asked them not to hide behind theoretical framework to disguise self-interests. He criticized some of the rich countries who indulge in protectionism while preaching open trade.

Referring to the American contention that government participation is often an obstacle to development, Mr Mail said the U.S. Government itself is resorting to controlled checks and balances. Mr Malik outlined the various measures taken by India and its achievements in agriculture and industrial growth. He also pointed out that while India has liberalized its import policy, developed countries are increasing protectionism.

Chief Minister Says Tripura Strike Failed

BK160313 Delhi Domestic Service in Hindi 0230 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The chief minister of Tripura, Mr Nripen Chakraborti, has said that the 24-hour Tripura strike called by the banned Tribal National Volunteers yesterday has failed. Addressing a press conference in Agartala, Mr Chakraborti said both the tribals and nontribals will stand against the acts of provocations.

The state government yesterday denied the press report that four persons were killed in violent incidents. An official spokesman clarified that only two persons, including a child, were killed.

3 More Killed in Continuing Tripura Violence

BK160920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] In Tripura, three persons were killed by extremists at (Karatichera) in North Tripura District last night. The state chief secretary told All India Radio Agartala correspondent this morning that the overall situation in the state is being watched. Police reinforcements have been made. The death toll during the last 24 hours has now gone up to 5.

Sri Lanka Releases 78 Arrested Fishermen

BK151620 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Colombo has agreed to release 78 of the 95 crew members of the 17 Indian fishing vessels who were arrested by Sri Lankan Navy in the vicinity of Talaimannar last week.

Briefing newsmen in New Delhi today, the official spokesman said this followed a meeting by the Sri Lankan minister for fisheries in which the counsellor and lawyer of the Indian High Commission in Colombo took part. However, cases against skippers of 17 vessels were to be filed.

All those apprehended were to be produced before the magistrate at Anuradhapuram or Jaffna.

They will be defended by the Indian High Commission lawyer and given full assistance.

The Indian high commissioner is meeting the Sri Lankan minister for fisheries in Colombo tomorrow in this connection.

Defense Minister Chavan To Leave for USSR 30 Oct

BK131249 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The defense minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, will pay a 4-day visit to the Soviet Union from the 30th of this month.

Mr Chavan's goodwill visit follows the visit of Marshal Ustinov to India in February this year.

USSR To Present Indian Cosmonaut's Spacecraft

BK151626 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The spaceship which brought back the Indian cosmonaut Rakesh Sharma and his two Soviet colleagues after their space voyage is to be presented to India.

According to Soviet sources, the spacecraft will be presented to

India during a Soviet space exhibition to the held in New Delhi next month.

Soviet Collaboration in Dam Construction Noted
BK141339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] India has entered a new field of technology in the construction of dams after the successful completion of the 2-day experiments of the Russian technology — directional blasting.

The experiments were carried out jointly by experts from India and the Soviet Union at (Bararikur), a tributary of the Sutlej near (Slapar) in Mandi District. The transfer of technology has been done under the India-Soviet collaboration plan for irrigation and water resources development.

Bangladesh Economic Commission Meets in Delhi
BK151632 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission began in New Delhi this morning. Three working groups were set up which are to submit their reports tomorrow.

The groups are on transport and communication, including railways, commerce, trade and industry and finance, and science and technology.

The Indian delegation to the talks was led by the foreign secretary, Mr Rasgotra, and the Bangladesh side by the secretary in the External Resources Division, Mr Manir-ur-Zaman.

Ziaul Haq Discusses 'Concern' Over Border Situation

GF141627 Karachi DAWN in English 12 Oct 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Karachi, Oct. 11: President General Ziaul Haq has said that the situation on Pakistan's western and northeastern borders provided some cause for "concern", but there was little to worry about as the country's Armed Forces were fully seized of their responsibility to defend the country in case of aggression.

When asked whether he would consider taking the nation into confidence about the border situation, the president replied, "If you want me to take a referendum or hold mass meetings, I can, but it will be of little use." It was sufficient that people should have the grit to defend their country, which he said they had in abundance. Besides, the country's Armed Forces were alert and in a state of preparedness, he added reassuringly.

President Gen Ziaul Haq was replying to newsmen's questions at a press conference held at the State Guest House here on Thursday morning. The Sind Governor, Lieutenant General Jahan Dad Khan was also present.

While reaffirming Pakistan's geniune desire for peace and amity in the region, Gen Ziaul called upon India to give "practical proof" of its supposedly positive and realistic approach towards Pakistan.

Replying to a question about U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton's recent observation in Lahore that India was not colluding with any other country to harm Pakistan's security, Gen Ziaul said if Mr Hinton was correct in his analysis, it was a "welcome sign". However, he added that the U.S. envoy was pointing to the Pakistan-U.S. Mutual Assistance and Security Pact of 1959 regarding possible attack on Pakistan by a Communist country, which he said was still operative.

Asked about Mrs Indira Gandhi's latest statement which cast doubt on Pakistan's intentions, the President opined that since India was faced with a number of internal problems, the Prime Minister was making use of the Pakistan bogey to divert her people's attention.

"We pray for India's elections to be over soon, so that we in Pakistan can get some respite," Gen Ziaul remarked in a lighter vein.

Yaqub Khan Views Ties With India, Superpowers

BK121609 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pakistan has expressed the hope that talks with India on a no-war pact and a treaty of friendship and cooperation will be resumed soon. Addressing a news conference in Washington yesterday, the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, said: Pakistan desires to have tension-free relations with India. We do not want war. We want to bury the incidents of the past. He expressed the confidence that the political situation in India will become congenial after the elections and the process of negotiations, which remains suspended now, will be resumed. The foreign minister expressed the hope that the sense of responsibility will be displayed in removing the existing tension between the two countries.

Referring to the threatening statements of certain Indian leaders, the foreign minister said such statements will not provoke Pakistan.

When his attention was drawn to the report about India's preemptive attack on Pakistan's nuclear installations, the foreign minister said this report is a source of concern because such an attack would mean an open conflict between the two countries.

The foreign minister said there has been a downward trend in Pakistan's relations with the Soviet Union, especially due to the stepped-up violations of Pakistani territories from the Afghanistan side. About his recent talks with the Soviet foreign minister, Gromyko, he said the Soviet side focused mainly on the alleged interference in Afghanistan, while he emphasized Pakistan's stand that the foreign troops should be withdrawn from Afghanistan.

About the recent indirect Geneva talks on Afghanistan, the foreign minister said some progress has been made in this regard, but it is not enough. He said the Reagan administration shares Pakistan's concern at the increasing frequency of cross-border raids from the Afghanistan side. He said the United States understands that if such attacks continue on the present scale, they will pose a serious threat to Pakistan's security and will intensify tension in the region.

In reply to a question, Yaqub Khan said he had raised the issue of cross-border raids during his recent meetings with the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state in New York. He said a process of mutual consultation exists between Pakistan and the United States and the two countries are in continuous touch in this regard.

About relations with the United States, the foreign minister said they have become stronger and better during President Reagan's term of office.

Yaqub Khan said Pakistan has tried to allay the apprehensions that Pakistan is manufacturing nuclear weapons and has given assurancesthat its nuclear program is geared to peaceful purposes.

On Pakistan's relations with China, the foreign minister said their ties are free of all complications; a similar situation has been existing for the past 25 years. China is our best friend, he observed.

Reportage on Visit by FRG Chancellor Kohl

Kohl Greeted by Zia

BK131630 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The FRG chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, was accorded a very enthusiastic welcome when he arrived in Islamabad this afternoon on a 2-day official visit to Pakistan. He is accompanied

by Mrs Kohl. The distinguished guests were received by President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and Begum Mohammad Ziaul Haq at the airport. Both leaders shook hands very warmly. A 19-gun salute boomed in the air as soon as the distinguished guests stepped off the special plane. Two children presented bouquets to Chancellor and Mrs Kohl.

On arriving at the Islamabad airport, President Ziaul Haq went to the FRG media representatives and talked with them. He said Chancellor Kohl's brief visit will prove useful.

The high-level talks between President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq and FRG Chancellor Kohl began at the Presidential Palace in Islamabad this evening. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that the two countries enjoy friendly relations marked by the FRG's adequate economic assistance to Pakistan and its complete support for Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan problem. The FRG leadership believes that settling the Afghanistan problem may lead to an improvement in East-West relations. The FRG also appreciates Pakistan's nonpartisan attitude and its role as a prominent member of the Islamic Conference Organization. It understands Pakistan's importance in the region and views with respect the efforts being made by Pakistan to maintain peace in the region. The FRG chancellor is also expected to apprise the Pakistani president of his talks with the Chinese leaders in Beijing.

Meanwhile, a ministerial-level meeting also began at the Presidential Palace in Islamabad this evening. Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the FRG minister for economic cooperation, Dr Juergen Warnke, led the delegations of their respective countries. Radio Pakistan's diplomatic correspondent says that the talks will focus mainly on economic cooperation between the two countries. Talks between the industry ministers of the two countries have also begun at the Presidential Palace.

Holds Talks With Zia

BK141019 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] The high-level talks between President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and the Federal German chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, were held in an extremely friendly and cordial atmosphere at the Aiwane Sadar [Presidential Palace] in Islamabad this evening. The two leaders exchanged views on matters of mutual concern and developments in their respective regions. The chancellor gave his perception of East-West relations, developments within the European Economic Community and Federal German relations with the United States and the Soviet Union. Since the chancellor has just completed his visit to China, he gave his impressions on this visit. Dr Helmut Kohl said he is glad to note the excellent and close relationships with existed between China and Pakistan.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq briefed the chancellor on the developments in South Asia and Southwest Asia. The areas which were touched upon by the president included the situation in Afghanistan and the prospects of a just political solution of the problem through the intermediary of the UN secretary general's personal representative. The president reiterated that Pakistan is determined to continue to make every effort to normalize the relations with India. He said Pakistan would not be provoked by any element between the course of normalization of these relations.

The president also briefed the chancellor on the Iran-Iraq conflict and the efforts made by Pakistan through the Organization of Islamic Countries and his personal efforts to bring the conflict to an end.

The two leaders discussed ways and means on how to strengthen bilateral relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Pakistan which already existed on an extremely cordial plane.

Ministerial-level talks were also held between Pakistan and Federal Republic of Germany at the same time at the Aiwane Sadar. The Pakistani side was led by the federal finance minister, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, while the other side was led by the Federal German minister for economic affairs, Dr Juergen Warnke. The Pakistan delegation included the federal minister for planning and development, Dr Mahbubul Haq; the secretary general, economic affairs, Mr Ejaz Naik; chief of staff for the president, Major General Waheed, the secretary information, and the additional foreign secretary. The German side included the director, Ministry of Economic Cooperation, Mr (Albert John Hover,) Dr (D.S.A. Von Gerson), state secretary in the Ministry of Economy; Director General, Ministry of Foreign Afairs, Mr (Hans Wonelek); and the German ambassador to Pakistan, (Gird Belindak). [names and title as heard] Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan explained various factors of existing cooperation between the two countries and termed them as excellent. He thanked the German Government for the generous assistance given to Pakistan by Federal Germany.

The two sides discussed the balance of trade between the two countries. Although it is very difficult to create a perfect balance of trade between the developed and developing countries there has been a marked improvement in the trade balance and exports from Pakistan had increased, particularly Pakistani carpets. The German Government would also [word indistinct] by sending exports on marketing of Pakistani carpets to Germany to further increase their export. It was also felt that Pakistani rice could be exported to Germany although there are some restrictions from the EEC.

The German ministers praised the economic policies of Pakistan and steps for creating excellent climate for investment such as denationlization of some of the industries. Talks between the industrial ministers of the two countries were also held.

Discusses Afghanistan at Dinner

LD131903 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad 13 Oct (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has once again called on the Soviet Union to withdraw her troops from Afghanistan. During a brief official visit to Pakistan on his return from China to the Federal Republic, Kohl said in Islamabad on Saturday evening that Afghanistan was a touchstone for the Soviet willingness to respect and take seriously the independence and autonomy of the Third World states.

At a dinner which Pakistani President Ziaul Haq hosted for Kohl, the chancellor supported the demand by the nonaligned and Islamic states to end the bloodshed in Afghanistan and to reestablish the nonalignment of the country.

At the same time, Kohl paid tribute to the role of Pakistan, which has accepted nearly three million Afghan refugees. "This humanitarian deed of a state which requires economic aid itself has our unreserved admiration," he said. The chancellor assured that the Federal Republic will continue to support Pakistan in caring for the refugees. Kohl encouraged President Zia to continue his attempt at mediating in the Iran-Iraq war.

Praises Stance on Refugees

LD141113 Hamburg DPA in German 0455 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Oct (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has encouraged the Pakistani Government to continue its efforts at finding a political solution to the Afghanistan problem. At the end of his 18-hour visit on Sunday morning, at a press conference in Islamabad, Kohl said he and President Ziaul Haq agreed that only a firm and principled policy can lead to such a settlement. It would have to be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonuse of force and noninterference.

Kohl praised Pakistan's performance in coping with the Afghan refugee problem. To accept 3 million refugees is a great humanitarian achievement. The chancellor affirmed the Federal Government's willingness to continue development aid to Pakistan and to take the refugee problem into particular account.

The chancellor also discussed his visit to China with his Pakistani hosts.

Immediately after the press conference Kohl began his return flight to the Federal Republic.

Apparently, the Soviets have increased their numbers of troops in Afghanistan. The German delegation learned from the Pakistani side during its talks in Islamabad that the Soviet units have been increased by several tens of thousands of troops. Unconfirmed reports claim that 70,000 soldiers are involved. Informed quarters believe that there are now over 200,000 Soviet troops in the occupied country.

Discusses Nonproliferation Treaty

LD141221 Hamburg DPA in German 1153 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Islamabad, 14 Oct (DPA) — Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl has asked the Pakistani Government to join the nuclear nonproliferation treaty of 1968. At a press conference in Islamabad the chancellor expressed "full understanding" for Pakistan's energy problems. In connection with Pakistan's desire for the financing of a 937 megawatt nuclear power station worth some $1.6 billion, Kohl thought, however, that there are still a number of difficulties to be overcome.

The Federal Republic, together with its partners in the European Community and the United States, wants as many countries as possible to sign the treaty. He pointed out the Egyptian example. Bonn's talks with Islamabad will be continued. According to UPI the view prevails in Islamabad that the United States, in view of Pakistan's attitude toward the 1968 treaty, is exerting pressure on other Western countries.

Federal Minister of Economic Cooperation Juergen Warnke, conducted talks on increased German investment in Pakistan this weekend. He announced that next year a delegation of businessmen from the FRG will go to Pakistan to investigate the existing possibilities.

Honored at Banquet

BK141203 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has expressed his confidence that high-level contacts between Pakistan and the Federal German Republic will lead to the fulfilment of their mutual desire for the consolidation and expansion of bilateral relations and further reinforce the prospects of world peace. He was speaking at a banquet given in honor of the visiting Federal German chancellor, Mr Helmut Kohl, at the Aiwane Sadar tonight.

Referring to the security environment of the region to which Pakistan belongs, he said it has been characterized by conflicts and turmoil. Afghanistan has been under foreign military occupation for the last 5 years and there had been an increase in the number of foreign forces in that country. Nearly 3 million Afghans have been forced to flee from their homes and take refuge in Pakistan. Indiscriminate killing and repression are continuing unabated in Afghanistan. The progress of the indirect talks held under the aegis of the personal representative of the UN secretary general is comparatively slow. But, the president said, we do not [word indistinct] of the possiblity of the political solution of this serious and complex problem. It is our earnest hope and endeavour to arrive at a negotiated settlement on Afghanistan issue.

Referring to India-Pakistan relations, the president said Pakistan has made sincere efforts to overcome the legacy of hatred and bitterness and open a new chapter in its relations with India. Pakistan has earnestly endeavored at the bilateral and regional level to promote harmony and cooperation between the two countries. Despite Pakistan's genuine attempts and patience these efforts have suffered temporary reverses and setbacks. But he said Pakistan is determined not to be deflected or deterred from this course. We will persevere in our efforts to promote peace and stability in the region and to seek tension-free and cooperative relations with India.

The president called for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war and a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem.

The president said Pakistan greatly admires and appreciates Federal Germany's contributions to international peace and security and Chancellor Kohl's role in promoting unity in Europe as well as well as strong political and economic ties that Federal Germany has established with the Third World. Referring to

their talks this evening, he said they underlined the identity of perceptions between the two countries on all major international issues and [word indistinct] to reinforce their mutual resolve to continue for the creation of conditions conducive for peace and stability in the world.

Interviewed by FRG TV

DW151129 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 1900 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Interview with Helmut Kohl and Pakistan President Ziaul Haq by correspondent Friedrich Nowottny in Islamabad on 14 October; questions to and answers by Ziaul Haq in English with superimposed German translation; from the "Tagesschau" program — recorded — DW]

[Text][Nowottny] Mr Chancellor, did your interlocutor have any questions or wishes you could not answer in a positive way?

[Kohl] No. We discussed the general questions of policies, of security policy, and there is far-reaching conformity of views especially with regard for the need to negotiate. In bilateral relations, it is extremely important for us to move ahead in the field of development aid within the framework of our possibilities and to help mitigate what probably is the country's most pressing problem — the refugee problem. Any German will understand the significance of 3 million refugees. This means bitter distress and much sorrow for the people affected, and such a poor country cannot cope with this problem alone.

[Nowottny][to Zia] Did you advance any special wishes concerning the modernization of your economy in your discussion with the chancellor, and did you ask him whether or not the FRG would be capable of delivering the nuclear powerplant you would like to have?

[Ziaul Haq] I have made the request to the chancellor for the delivery of a 900-megawatt reactor and I mentioned the delivery opportunities of the Federal Republic.

[Nowottny] How did he answer?

[Ziaul Haq] The chancellor brought up some preconditions which we will examine. At the same time, I requested that the German position also be reviewed, and the chancellor promised that this would be done.

[Nowottny] There is a broad discussion in the FRG on the democratic development in your country. You have announced free elections for next year. Will they be possible?

[Ziaul Haq] Yes, sir. I developed a program on 12 August 1983 that envisages elections for March 1985. We have not yet officially proclaimed them. We want fair and free elections, but we do not aspire to having a multiparty system in these elections.

[Nowottny] [to Kohl] Did the discussion between you and the president involved some of what you might call democratic assistance to the country's democratization?

[Kohl] Yes, we intend to support what is underway here. As is known, conditions here are entirely different than those in West Europe. However, any additional reasonable progress naturally meets with our support, and I believe that we can contribute a little to this end.

[Nowottny] Thank you very much, Mr President; thank you, Mr Chancellor.

Seen Off by Zia

BK141049 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has described the visit of Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl as very successful and said he was impressed with the way in which the German chancellor wanted to further strengthen relations between the two countries. Talking to newsmen after the departure of the Federal German chancellor, he said the two countries have deep rooted association and hoped the bilateral cooperation will further improve after the visit of Dr Kohl. The president said Federal Germany and Pakistan are cooperating in various fields including science and technology, education, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. He said Federal Germany has provided assistance in the establishment of technical institutions in Peshawar, Hyderabad, and Lahore. In reply to a question, the president said Pakistan's Atomic Energy Commission and its Federal German cosunterpart are cooperating for peaceful uses of atomic energy and the Federal German chancellor has assured that this cooperation will continue.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said he was grateful to Federal Germany for the political support extended to Pakistan on the issue of Afghanistan and the aid provided for the refugees.

The Federal German chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, has said economic relations between Pakistan and Germany have been showing very postive developments and ways and means could be found to increase Pakistani exports to their country and Europe to remove Pakistan's trade imbalance. He was addressing a crowded news conference at Aiwane Sadar in Islamabad this morning at the conclusion of his 2-day visit to Pakistan. He said members of his delegation exchanged views with the Pakistan minister for industry to express Pakistan's desire to have closer cooperation with the German industrialists in a number of fields. He said a German delegation will soon be visiting Pakistan to discuss cooperation in electronics and construction engineering fields.

Replying to a question, he said he discussed frankly with the Pakistan president the question of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and they fully understood Pakistan's intention to develop nuclear energy to cover the energy gap in the country.

Answering another question, Chancellor Kohl said he supported the UN initiative in finding a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem. He said the need was to remind the Soviet Union again and again that the world opinion wanted withdrawal of its forces from Afghanistan.

To a question, he said the president, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, made it very clear to him during his talks yesterday and this morning that he wants to go ahead toward establishing democratic institutions in Pakistan and that he intended to hold elections next year.

The Federal German chancellor and Mrs Kohl were given a very warm sendoff when they left Islamabad this morning for home. The president and Mrs Ziaul Haq were present at the airport to see off the distinguished guests.

Ziaul Haq Receives Turkish Air Force Commander

TA142040 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Air Force Commander General Halil Sozer is continuing his official contacts in Pakistan. He was received by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq in Islamabad this evening. Pakistani Air Force Commander General Anwar Shamim also attended the meeting. Before this, Sozer also met with the chief of the Pakistani Joint Staff committee, General Rahimuddin Khan. Sozer will conduct various tours in Pakistan and visit Air Force units in the country.

Tribunal Set Up To Investigate Recent Clashes

GF121222 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 84 p 12

[Text] Karachi, Oct 7: The Government of Sind has appointed Mr Justice Naimuddin, judge of the Sind High Court, to inquire into the circumstances of sectarian clashes in Liaquatabad and Guru Mandir areas of Karachi on Oct 6, which resulted in loss of human life and damage to property, according to handout.

The terms of reference of the tribunal, appointed under Section 3 of the Sind Tribunals of Enquiries Ordinance, 1969, will be:

— To enquire into and determine the circumstances leading to loss of life and property on Oct 6;

— To fix responsibility on individuals or groups of individuals for the incident resulting in loss of life and damage to property;

— To determine the adequacy or otherwise of the measures taken by the administration to meet the situation; and

— To suggest ways and means to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

The tribunal will submit its report as soon as possible but not later than four weeks to the Government of Sind.

According to APP, the local administration issued the following press note on Saturday:

"A small procession which reached Liaquatabad 'C' Area, 45 minutes before schedule, led to some scuffle in the area. When the news of this scuffle reached the main procession near Imam Bargah Ali Raza at M.A. Jinnah Road, some miscreants spread the false rumour that the Markazi Imam Bargah [Shi'ite holy place], Liaquatabad, has been set on fire. This baseless rumour infuriated the processionists who tried to take law into their hands. The police immediately intervened and tried to disperse the mob. The miscreants meanwhile set some private property on fire. As a result, three persons were seriously injured who were removed to the hospital.

"Later on, the main processions both Shia and Sunni proceeded and terminated at their destinations peacefully.

"The law-enforcing agencies are patrolling the affected areas. The Governor of Sind has ordered a judicial enquiry in the incident to be conducted by a judge of the High Court".

According to our staff correspondent in Hyderabad, the district magistrate, Badin, issued the following press note today:

"On Oct 6, 1984, at 1300 hours when a Muharram procession was passing through Memon Muhallah at Nindo Shahar, (District Badin) a scuffle took place between two persons on personal matters. As a result of this scuffle, two persons sustained minor injuries. The law-enforcing agencies immediately intervened and the situation was brought under control."

DAWN Editorial Condemns Clashes

GF121240 Karachi DAWN in English 8 Oct 84 p 7

[Editorial: "Deplorable Incidents"]

[Text] It is much to be regretted that sectarian troubles should have erupted in Karachi on Saturday to mar the sanctity of the holy occasion of Ashura and disturb peace and order in a large part of the city. From all accounts, extremist elements appear to have played a major role in providing the grist for an outburst of passion and frenzy. This, as the official press note of the local administration puts it, took the form of a rumour spread by some malcontents that the Markazi Imam Bargah in Liaquatabad had been set on fire. This piece of concoction, it is said ignited the passion and started a series of sporadic scuffles and disturbances in which several persons were wounded, a few shops were burnt and some cars and other property damaged.

One hopes that the judicial enquiry instituted by the provincial government will go into all aspects of the unhappy episode and ascertain the truth about the origin, handling and consequences of the unfortunate eruption. In particular, it is important to assess whether the administrative measures taken to prevent any untoward incident as well as those adopted to control the situation in hand were adequate and timely. It will also be advisable to look into the reason for not publicising the curfew that has been imposed in some affected areas. Resort to this step may well have been necessitated by the valid consideration of the need for containing violence and preventing its spread. But making this step known would have avoided some of the unnecessary confusion and inconvenience for the people living in those areas as well as those who have to go, or pass through, there.

Deplorable as the incidents have been, men of peace, goodwill and amity in all walks of life whould now feel reassured by the steps that have been taken to defuse the situation and restore

harmony. They must have faith in the judicial process that has been initiated — confident that the causes of the trouble would be examined in a fair and impartial spirit and that those responsible for Saturday's tragic occurrences would be dealt with according to the dictates of justice, public peace and sectarian harmony.

Paper on U.S. Role in Country's Defense

GF151838 Lahore NAWA-E WAQT in Urdu
12 Oct 84 p 3

[Editorial: "If Pakistan Is Attacked, Then the United States...."]

[Excerpts] The U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Deane Hinton, has said that there is no possibility of aggression from Pakistan's eastern or western borders, because all the parties concerned are aware that in order to avert such an event, the United States will intervene in favor of Pakistan and will not remain neutral. He made this very clear while addressing a meeting under the auspices of the Pakistan Council for Defense Studies.

The U.S. ambassador's statement can be considered a confirmation of the recent assurance by President Reagan in a letter to President Ziaul Haq, expressing his concern on the Afghan Air Force and artillery's increasing and serious violations of Pakistan's frontiers.

In the light of the pessimism and diffidence on the U.S. attitude in 1965 and 1971, when India committeed aggression against Pakistan, the assurances by President Reagan and the open clarification by the U.S. envoy — that Pakistan's neighbors will remain in their boundaries — seem heartening, but it would be more realistic for us if we do not consider the utterances of the U.S. President and ambassador as the end to a chapter of uncertainty and the beginning of a more positive chapter. We must not allow them to lull us into self-deception or a false sense of security, that since the United States has openly declared its responsibility for safeguarding Pakistan there should be no reason for further apprehension and perturbation. The most realistic course of action for us would be to set our house in order and to strive to attain optimum national unity and accelerate a positive and sincere program toward that goal. This should be simultaneous with efforts to normalize and improve relations with India and the Soviet Union. A more tolerant and patient attitude should be adopted and we must not succumb to provocation at any cost, because any such improper step or aberration on our part would negate the assurance by the United States for our security. The U.S. ambassador's clear statement should be an eye-opener to those economic experts and financial wizards who consider an increase in aid to Pakistan, in view of the Gulf war and the changed situation in Afghanistan, to be the result of their own ingenuity or expertise, and, in their happiness at an increase in foreign aid, tend to forget that the loans being received from abroad will have to be reimbursed, with interest.

Prime Minister's Message on Kordestan, Economy
LD151626 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi sent a radio-television message today in which he explained the situation in Kordestan and the country's economic issues, particularly those related to the private sector. We now broadcast this message and end our bulletin:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Greetings to the imam of the nation, to you dear people, and to the great nation. Greetings to you brothers and sisters whose alert presence in the arena is indispensible. [words indistinct] Today, I am going to explain some points to you, including a report on the government's activities.

One particular point which I wish to raise here concerns events in Kordestan. Until now [words indistinct] either nothing has been said about this point or, if anything, the issue has been dealt with briefly. In the course of my remarks I intend to quote some economic statistics [words indistinct].

The reason for taking up the issue of Kordestan is, on the one hand, to cite the self-sacrifices of the Iranian people and to express our gratitude to them and to the committed Muslim inhabitants of Kordestan who rose against conspiracies and succeeded in foiling a tremendous conspiracy hatched against the Islamic Revolution and, on the other hand, to explain to you brothers and sisters (?one example) of these measures brought about by the government's efforts and activities.

One of the issues which has not been properly dealt with is the problem of Kordestan. This is an (?important) issue. One of the conspiracies hatched against us in Kordestan was also one of the biggest conspiracies designed by global arrogance against our Islamic Revolution. The plot concerned the revolution. That is, now that a revolution in the name of God and Islam has taken place in our country, if a conflict occurs between the Shi'ites and the Sunnis it would harm the revolution on a world scale. The strength of the revolution was based on the might of 1 billion Muslims subjugated by the oppressive rule of ruthless and reactionary governments. Consequently, if the reactionary powers were to convey the idea that in our country, where a revolution in the name of Islam was launched, a conflict is taking place between the Shi'ites and the Sunnis, then the influence of the revolution would be greatly diminished. As a result, we would lose our strongest leverage in the (?third) world and among the oppressed nations. [passage indistinct]

We have now reached a stage where you brothers and sisters notice that throughout Kordestan and west Azarbaijan the counterrevolutionary forces have no place; now they are all wandering in the mountains and deserts. The fact is that they have but two or three alternatives left to them, to which I shall refer later. Meanwhile, the Islamic Republic system is trying to reestablish its contacts with the people. In this respect, we do have some highly impressive examples. Needless to say, our enemies are also helping us greatly. The Democrats [Kurdish Democratic Party] and other (?counterrevolutionaries), through their pact with the Saddam Husayn regime have brought about severe bombings of certain towns in Kordestan. These bombings, coupled with the hostile attitude adopted by the Saddam Husayn regime against the Muslim Kurdish people, further demonstrate the true nature of these groups.

An undeniable fact which ought to be mentioned is that we do not know of any organized plot which could serve as a (?promising move) for the big powers and their lackeys. The individuals who are now wandering, as I said, have but two or three alternatives. First, they will join the same Zionist socialists who used to entertain them and congratulate them or who used to supply them with personnel and weapons, just as the Hypocrites and the liberals are being entertained in France and elsewhere. This is the same thing which France and other European countries used to do in the past. Or, second they will have to be smashed in no uncertain terms. In this regard, we are quite determined, for when it comes to the issue of the revolution we shall show no leniency. The third alternative is for some of them mindful of the conditions existing under the Islamic Republic system, to return to the arms of Islam.

During the years 61 and 62 [21 March 1982 to 20 March 84] 10 billion rials was spent in the Kordestan Province for building roads, for production complexes and for rural development services. This is a highly interesting figure. At this point I end my remarks about Kordestan. I have my reasons for selecting Kordestan. As I mentioned, we might be facing further harassing moves in coming months or future years. The important point which should be mentioned here is this: Our system today is stronger than ever before and will not give any chances to major powers to hatch more conspiracies. Nevertheless, our nation should always be aware of problems.

For example, I recently came across a book in two volumes, published by the Muslim students following the imam's line. This is the result of their research and analyses from the documents they seized in the den of espionage. One very thick volume is about the problems of Kordestan. This shows the degree of U.S. sensitivity vis-a-vis the issue of Kordestan. There are some very interesting and important documents in this book, and they will be very useful in informing nations and mass media.

Another issue I would like to raise with you sisters and brothers is the continuation and correction of the information I presented to you in my last speech. Last time I told you about the purchase of 80,000 tonnes of wheat from Kordestan. Immediately after the speech, the responsible brothers rang me from Kordestan and informed me that the true figure is about 130,000t and might reach 150,000t by next month. The governor general of Mazandaran and other responsible brothers also informed me that 284,000t of wheat has been purchased from the Mazandaran province. About 40,000t of this is next year's seed and the rest is for consumption. This brings Mazandaran to the top with the highest sale figure and Kordestan becomes second. This shows existence of a move and creation of hope. Farmers will plant seeds in places where there is hope for security and growth.

The next issue is about rice. There are questions about government's views on this matter. It appears that there is still some uncertainty in this connection. The point is this: In fact the government is not playing any role this year on the purchase and

sale of the domestic rice crop. We recently declared that we will buy the Daneh variety and [name indistinct] rice. At this point I must explain to you brothers and sisters that these two varieties have been recommended in Mazandaran after long-term research. The yield of the domestic variety was about 1.8 to 2 tonnes per hectare, but the new varieties produce between 4.5 to 5 tonnes per hectare. It was natural that the government would introduce the new varieties as a large step towards self-sufficiency. But in practice, the public proved that the new varieties are of poorer quality. I am grateful to those farmers who tested the new varieties. The government will buy their harvest if they decide to sell it to the government. We hope that the honourable individuals and the private sector would keep the prices down as far as possible. Rice prices play an effective role in the control of inflation. We hope that the new varieties would stabilise prices.

We have added a note in the budget law. This note enables the talented individuals with little capital to receive loans from the government for productive pruposes. It is natural that banks look after their own interests and commercially not lend money to those individuals who cannot offer security for the loan. This note was suggested by the government in order to encourage the inventive forces of the society and the talented individuals with little or no capital. In practice the government would ensure private persons would obtain easy loans from banks for their productive projects. This program has been very successful. A total sum of 90 billion rials was allocated for 3 years. So far, with the use of this fund, 1,200 productive projects have been implemented in the fields of industry, agriculture, and mines. Among these projects 900 were implemented by the private sector and 300 projects were implemented by the cooperative sector. In my last speech to you brothers and sisters, I said that in our opinion the cooperative sector is a kind of a private sector. But in the cooperative sector, the capital of each member is very little indeed. Therefore they join together and the government places some facilities at their disposal in accordance with the Article 43 of the Constitution.

This year, a total sum of 6 billion rials from the allocated fund has been absorbed. The important point is that we should note that these loans are not given for Tehran, rather for other provinces. Therefore, a favorable move has been observed in the deprived provinces. You are all aware that one of the main difficulties of the remote areas is the lack of capital for investment. For this purpose the government has introduced some measures in the loan to encourage investment in deprived regions. At this point, I would like to present some statistics to you brothers and sisters to show the importance of the issue. For instance, in the same province of Kordestan there have been 110 productive projects. All these projects have been implemented and 66 of the units have reached the phase of returning profit. This is an important point. There have been 37 projects implemented in central provinces, 27 in Sistan va Baluchestan, 55 in Lorestan and 72 projects in the Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad Province.

A company, named Iran-Zowb, was given 98 million rials of loan from the fund for manufacturing various spare parts of agricultural machinery. About 756 various parts have been manufactured and the company is expanding. A loan of 320 million rials was given to the Sepahan Machine Tools company of Esfahan for manufacturing about 700 gear boxes, 25 tonnes of cast iron pieces and 300 tonnes of cast iron ingots. A sum of 600 million rials was given just to one company in Bushehr for manufacturing 1,000 tonnes of industrial [name indistinct] per year. The work of this company has progressed to implementation stage and is 90 percent completed. God willing, it will become operational by the end of this year. [20 March 85] Also in Bushehr, 200 million rials was given to a cooperative company for manufacturing 6,000 tonnes of cardboard boxes for packing dates. One of the problems facing date farmers in the country's southern regions is that despite the good harvest they cannot market the crop. The dates, which lacked proper packaging facilities, could not be exported or even sold on the domestic market. Most of the dates were used for feeding livestock. By building suitable processing factories with good packaging standards, we would be able to sell the crop both domestically and on the international market.

With a 100 million rials loan, a company is manufacturing 530,000 heaters and electric fans each year. The Dehqan-San'at company of the West Azarbaijan Province was given 500 million rials for manufacturing various farm machinery used in planting, protection, and harvesting of crops. So far the work of this company has progressed by 40 percent. The very important point that I should stress here is this: Most of the loans have been given for investment in the agricultural field.

In the Hormuzgan Province, a loan was given to a company for manufacturing 2.8 million bars of [word indistinct]. This company is in the production phase now. Also in this province 5 million rials was given to a company to manufacture 5-tonne boats and 10 [words indistinct]. of course, when we say 5 million rials, it means that the rest of the capital is provided by the individuals owning the company.

Musavi Chairs Supreme Economic Council Session

GF160658 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The Supreme Economic Council held a session yesterday chaired by Prime Minister Musavi. The session first discussed government income, and then a report by the Ministry of Finance and Economy concerning the increase of tax income in the years following the revolution was delivered to the council. Following this, ways of increasing government income in forthcoming years were reviewed and it was decided that all suggestions in this respect will be evaluated in the later sessions of the council.

The session then heard a proposal concerning the construction of two irrigation systems in Aqili district through tenders in order to put around 6,800 hectares of land located east of Karun River under cultivation. The proposal was approved. The council also approved a road project to be carried out by the organization for expansion of Iranian roads. The project deals with part B of the main Salmas-Shabestar-Pasud highway which will cost 1.609 billion rials.

The distribution of an additional round of sugar and sugar cubes among all villagers as well as distribution of an additional round

of vegetable oil to the amount of 900 grams among all city dwellers — on the basis of retail and industrial costs — were discussed and approved. It was decided that the headquarters for national economic mobilization will announce the relevant coupons for the information of the general population.

Iraqi Aircraft Attack Tanker in Gulf

GF161428 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI* publishes a report on the attack by the Saddam Husayn regime on another oil tanker in the Persian Gulf. The report says: At 1700 [1400 GMT] on 15 October an Iraqi aircraft attacked an oil tanker in the Persian Gulf. In a newscast yesterday the Saddamist radio admitted the attack on the tanker. Neither the damage inflicted on the tanker as a result of the Saddamist attack nor the quantity of oil the tanker was carrying are so far known.

Last Friday the Saddam Husayn regime attacked a ship carrying liquid gas and the ship caught fire. The latest reports on the attack say that the fire has been brought under control. However, experts say that the danger of an explosion aboard the ship is still there. Selco announced that three experts from Britain and Denmark have been dispatched to assist with the ship's salvage. Liquid gas continues to leak from the ship and is spreading in the region. Experts say that the transfer of the ship's cargo of liquid gas to another ship is uncertain in view of the difficulty of transferring the gas.

It is to be recalled that the Saddam Husayn regime was the cause of the pollution of the Persian Gulf more than once when it bombed the Nowruz oil fields. Oil leaked from the Nowruz oil fields into the Persian Gulf waters polluting the shores of several Gulf countries and destroying marine life in the Gulf.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,881

LD151706 Tehran IRNA in English 1637 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 15, IRNA — At least six Iraqi soldiers were killed and or wounded in Bakhtaran and Ilam battlefronts and heavier casualties were inflicted upon the enemy troops across the Arvand River and Majun Islands, and elsewhere by Iran's Gendarmerie forces on Sunday.

A military communique of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Number 1,881 published here Monday said that sporadic artillery fire was traded between the Iranian Armed Forces and the Iraqi forces in most of the battlefronts on Sunday. The Joint Staff communique said that in battlefronts near Piranshah, Sar Dasht, and Panjwin, the Iranian troops had levelled two enemy bunkers and many trenches and knocked off one enemy vehicle, and a bulldozer killing a large number of them. The Iranian forces also checked infiltration and logistic operations of the enemy troops in Chuman Mostafa heights, and in Dokan and Kani Mangah.

Iran's Muslim combatants also spotted one logistic station of the Iraqi troops in Marivan and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy troops as they shelled their target.

In Bakhtaran and Ilam the Iranian forces responded to enemy artillery fire setting ablaze three of their surveillance posts and parts of their forefronts, knocking off one vehicle of the Iraqi troops killing and or wounding at least six of its crew.

Elsewhere in the southern fronts the Iranian forces inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy artillery fire and hindering their engineering operations. [sentence as received]

They also checked the traffic of enemy patrol boats and its reconnaissance helicopters, while Gendarmerie forces levelled one heavy gun emplacement of the enemy forces killing an undetermined number of the Iraqi troops in their operations areas.

On Sunday the city of Abadan was sporadically shelled by the Iraqi forces during which five houses and one shop were damaged and one civilian was injured. Also two spots in the city caught fire upon being hit by enemy shells.

Combatants From Various Areas Depart for Fronts

Armenian Workers

GF121336 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] A group of Armenian industrial workers from Arak left for the battlefronts of light against darkness amid a warm send off by the Armenians in Ahvaz. According to a report by the Central News Unit, the Armenian industrial workers, following a rally at a church in Ahvaz, a religious ceremony and hymn singing, left for the battlefronts to help the fighters for one God in the southern regions.

Before departing, a spokesman for the Armenian industrialists and member of the presidential council of Armenians in Iran in the Arak area spoke to our correspondent about the duty of all groups of the population to serve in this imposed war in face of the open aggression by Zionist Iraq, and said that all should stand and resist the Ba'thist (?criminals). He added that the Iranian-Armenians consider the Iranian Muslims as their brothers and consider it their duty to help their brothers in the face of aggression against the sacred land of Iran. He said that Armenians will stand with them on one front against the Iraqi regime until final victory is achieved. He added that Armenians in Iran have given several martyrs in defense of the achievements of the Islamic Revolution and in defense of the country from harm by outsiders.

This member of the presidential council of the Iranian-Armenians in Arak said that the Armenians at a call by Cardinal Pasukh Manochian mobilized a group of Armenian experts in Iran to work shoulder to shoulder with their Muslim fighting brothers. He said that the Armenian minority should play its role in preserving the achievements of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The departure to the battlefronts of Armenians and all other

minorities with such fervor amounts to a strong blow in the face of the futile propaganda by foreign radios which are spreading false propaganda regarding the condition of minorities in Iran.

In conclusion, he said that when our soldiers go to the front and then return on leave, they always appreciate the friendly treatment they get from their Muslim brothers and they cherish the feelings of unity directed toward them. He said the Armenian soldiers wait eagerly for their leave to end so that they can once again return to the front.

East Azarbaijan Volunteers

GF131556 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azeri 1530 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] This morning the self-sacrificing members of the mobilization unit of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of East Azarbaijan Province departed for the battlefronts of light against darkness. On this occasion, special ceremonies were held in the Revolution Guards Corps garrison of the 5th district.

Bushehr Volunteers

GF131610 Bushehr Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, in continuation of the widespread departure of zealous and revolutionary youth of Bushehr Province to the battlefronts of right against wrong, yesterday a large number of volunteers from the mobilization unit of the Revolution Guards Corps from the cities of Kangan, Dayyer, Bushehr, and Khormowj, coastal districts, and (Jamriz) district of Tangestan, Kangan, left the mobilization unit of the Revolution Guards of Bushehr for the battlefronts of our country. They went to assist the brave forces of Islam in their ceaseless battle against Saddam Husayn's infidels.

Susangerd IRGC Group

GF141516 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] In continuation of the voluntary departure of combatant forces to the fronts of right versus wrong, a mobilization group of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of Susangerd left for the fronts of light against darkness yesterday amid a warm send-off by the people of this area for confrontation with the tottering Ba'thist-Zionist forces of Iraq.

Mobilization Forces, IRGC Members

LD150857 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] While the Islamic combatants are sacrificing themselves on the fronts of justice against injustice, in the last 2 days a large number of the self-sacrificing mobilization forces and members of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps of the provinces of Lorestan, Bushehr and Fars and of the cities of Yazd, Bojnurd, Kashmar, Neyshabur, Gorgan, Rudbar, Langarud, and Zabol has set out for the fronts of justice against injustice to the accompaniment of an enthusiastic send-off of the hezbollahi nation.

Chief Justice on Independence of Judiciary System

LD151845 Tehran IRNA in English 1716 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct 15, IRNA — Chief Justice Ayatollah Muasvi-Ardabili said in an interview today that Iranian judges are so independent that they would try a governor general if he violated the law. The head of the Supreme Judicial Council, said also that it makes no difference if the accused is a governor general, a businessman or a simple worker. The judge will proceed with his legal duties and this, he said, proves the independence of the judiciary.

On prisoners who have recently been released Ardabili said figures indicate that 98 percent of the former prisoners have been reformed.

On the activities of the Information Ministry, he said they were restricted to the ministry alone and that no other organ should interfere with it.

Radio on Gulf Countries' Support for Iraq

GF141936 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 14 Oct 84

[From the Political Follow-up Program]

[Text] Following the failure of international imperialism in reaching its goal through inciting the Iraqi regime to attack the Islamic Republic and occupy its territory, and after the engineers of aggression realized that the Islamic Revolution is too strong to be toppled by Saddam Husayn, those agents and lackeys who gather around him began searching for alternative aggression. They are still trying to achieve their goals and trying to justify their defeat, as is the case with all losers following every defeat.

To regain some of its breath, international imperialism has tried to achieve secondary objectives. Foremost has been to try and confuse development of the plans of the Islamic Revolution and to halt the Islamic tide by preoccupying it with a war and preventing the removal of the aggressive Ba'thist regime. The imperialist circles also took into account the wasting of the Iraqi and Iranian resources through the war of attrition which is being abetted by all the enemies of Islam so that more losses will be inflicted on the two neighboring Muslim peoples.

In the meantime, imperialist circles have endeavored, with elaborate and modern plans, to implant fantastic fears into the minds of the Gulf people with regard to the esclation of war by the Islamic Revolution. They have advised Saddam Husayn to attack oil tankers and sink them in order to cause insecurity and create an atmosphere of fear. By creating this atmosphere, the satans have endeavored to brainwash the people of the Gulf into believing that it is necessary to protect themselves from the evils and effects of the war.

Indeed, imperialist circles have been able to persuade the Gulf countries to spend lavishly on arms, the cash flowing straight into the imperialists' accounts. This has resulted in much activity in the arms trade market. Gulf countries began competing to obtain very expensive and developed weapons. Talk about the peace of the region and its defense became the daily nourishment for the people of the Gulf and for the information media, which has used it as its main item for comment and analysis.

In this regard, forces from six Gulf countries carried out military maneuvers in the Saudi desert. Units from air defenses and naval forces belonging to Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the UAE participated in these maneuvers, which were called the Peninsula Shield II. Meanwhile, four British Hawk planes have arrived in Abu Dhabi, and the UAE has signed an arms deal with France for 18 Mirage-2000 fighter planes. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have also recently acquired vast quantities of developed military equipment from various sources, the last of which was Brazil, which has signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia on joint production of arms by the Brazilian company [name indistinct] in Saudi Arabia.

The observers, analyzing this Gulf arms race, assert that the Gulf countries are currently the victims of an imperialist involvement in the game of war imposed on the Islamic Republic because they are being drawn to the aggressive Iraqi side. They thought the Iraqi forces were going to win the war in a matter of weeks. That is why they went all the way with their support for Iraq, to such an extent that it has created more fears and anxieties for them, especially now that they have realized that banking on the Iraqi victory has been in vain. This is because the Islamic forces warded off its attack and chased its troops into its territory, and have been and still are insisting on the removal of the Ba'thist regime as a price for ending the war.

The Gulf countries are afraid that Islamic punishment will be dealt them after finishing with Saddam Husayn and his regime. These fears have pushed them to change vast amounts of money into foreign currency for military deals with suppliers from Eastern and Western countries.

To keep the resources of Muslims for Muslims, and to prevent them from flowing into the accounts of foreign companies and international war traders who are enemies of Islam and humanity, the Islamic Republic has been and still is giving the Gulf countries all guarantees that it will not interfere in their internal affairs and has never set its attention on occupying any part of their territories. The only condition it stipulates is for them to leave Saddam Husayn and stop supporting him. These countries must redo all their calculations so that they will restore the friendly ties with our Muslim Iranian people and our Islamic Government, which does not wish others anything but relations based on good will and just Islamic principles.

Will the sons of the Gulf region find guarantees for peace in arms or in creating atmospheres of brotherhood and friendliness based on Islamic neighborly relations? We definitely believe that the activities of international imperialism will succeed in preventing the creation of an atmosphere of peace in the region as long as it has the ears of many rulers. Will you take heed?

Chinese Agriculture Minister He Kang Visits

Confers With Agriculture Minister

LD131329 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The visiting Chinese minister of agriculture, animal husbandary, and fishery who arrived in Iran at the head of a delegation last Thursday met and conferred this morning with Mr Zali, our country's minister of agriculture. During this meeting in which the Chinese ambassador to Tehran and a number of Agriculture Ministry officials were present, Mr Zali referred to the historical ties between our two countries and their expansion after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and spelled out the progress achieved in the field of agriculture in Iran after the victory of the Islamic Revolution.

Concluding his remarks, the Iranian agriculture minister said that in view of the fact that China has achieved good progress in the field of agriculture we hope our two countries can cooperate in exchanging experts.

According to this report, later, the Chinese minister referred in his remarks to the historical friendship between Iran and China and stated that the two countries belong to the Third World and have common tasks. He said: Friendly ties between Iran and China in recent years, especially in the fields of agriculture and economy, have made great progress and as a result of exchanges of visits between officials of the two countries there are hopes that bilateral trade and exchanges in the fields of animal husbandry, agriculture, fisheries, and commerce will be expanded. In conclusion, the Chinese minister explained the progress achieved in the field of agriculture in China.

Meets Construction Minister

LD131335 Tehran IRNA in English 1230 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct, 13, IRNA — Iran's Construction Jihad minister and the visiting Chinese agriculture minister discussed ways of exchanging experience on rural industries and agriculture, in a meeting Saturday.

The CJ Minister, Bijan Zanganeh, said his ministry was responsible for various rural economic affairs including dry-farming, livestock breeding in tribal-populated regions and fishing in in-land reservoirs.

He added that since its establishment more than five years ago, it has constructed more than 26,000 kms of rural roads, added five billion cubic metres of water to the annual agricultural irrigation, supplied electricity to 3,600 villages and drinking water to 7,500 others, and established more than 30,000 rural councils.

During the meeting Zanganeh was invited to pay a visit to the People's Republic of China.

The Chinese agriculture minister, He Kang, arrived here at the head of a six-man delegation Thursday.

Visits Isfahan

LD141033 Tehran IRNA in English 0835 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Isfahan, Oct 14, IRNA — The visiting minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery of the People's Republic of China, He Kang, arrived here Sunday morning to visit the historical monuments of the city. The Chinese minister, who was accompanied by the Chinese ambassador to Tehran and officials from the Iranian Ministry of Agriculture, was greeted at the Isfahan Airport by the governor general of Isfahan Province, Karbaschi.

The Chinese minister, heading a delegation, arrived in Tehran last Thursday.

Calls Visit 'Fruitful'

LD141502 Tehran IRNA in English 1050 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Isfahan, Oct. 14 IRNA — The visiting minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery of the People's Democratic Republic of China, He Kang, here Sunday said that as a result of his visit to Iran, agricultural cooperation between the two countries can be accelerated.

Speaking to IRNA at the conclusion of his tour of Isfahan, the Chinese minister described his visit to Iran as fruitful and added that the landscape for mutual agricultural cooperation was clear.

The Chinese minister and his accompanying delegation later left Isfahan for Khuzestan, South Iran, to inspect agricultural establishments there.

Visits Provinces

LD142125 Tehran IRNA in English 1835 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Ahvaz, Oct 14, IRNA — The Chinese Minister of Agriculture He Kang visited two agro-industrial centers in southern Khuzestan Province Sunday and praised the farmers there who worked despite the war. He Kang, who was greeted at the Dezful Airport by senior officials, was taken on a tour of the "Haft Tappeh" sugarcane project and the Karun agro-industrial center.

He Kang said the ceaseless efforts of Khuzestani farmers who continued agricultural activity despite the war was surprising for him. He said also that the Iranian people, particularly the Khuzestani farmers, by relying on their own creativity and pursuing government policies, have exhibited the potential for economic and industrial growth.

The Chinese minister and senior Iranian officials accompanying him heard a report by the official in charge of the project on the activities of the Haft Tappeh center. The report said that the center has 9,500 hectares of land under sugarcane cultivation.

An estimated 800,000 tons of sugar cane will be produced this year which would yield 80,000 tons of sugar, an increase of 25 percent compared to last year, the official said. He added that 25 billion rials (dls. m. 268) will be invested in another 5,000 hectares to be put under cultivation in Haft Tappeh. A 50,000 ton sugar refinery will also be built in the region soon.

The visiting Chinese delegaton was told at the Karun agro-industrial center that:

The center has 18,000 hectares under cultivation, which will increase to 25,000 hectares.

An estimated 1,700,000 tons of sugar cane will be produced this year.

At the end of the tour the Chinese minister told IRNA the advanced technology witnessed at the plants in Khuzestan was evidence to Iran's independence and creativity. He also conveyed the warm greetings of the Chinese people particularly the farmers to the farmers in Khuzestan.

In related news, the Chinese delegation returned to Tehran Sunday evening. Meanwhile, a delegation of Chinese fisheries experts went to the northern Gilan Province Sunday and toured the fishing facilities in the Anzali port. They inspected the caviar packaging plant, a research institute and fish storage refrigerators.

Falah, the director general of the northern fisheries, expressed the hope that the fisheries of the two countries would cooperate more in the future.

Discusses Ties With Velayati

LD151912 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 15, Irna — The minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and fishery of the People's Republic of China, He Kang, who is currently in Iran leading a delegation, met and held talks with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati this morning.

He Kang stressed the expansion of Iran-China bilateral politico-economic ties, and stated that both countries are pursuing an independent policy, and are fighting against hegemony. Kang said too that both countries are endeavoring to establish global peace. He further added that China is willing to cooperate with Iran in the field of agriculture.

Dr Velayati, in reply, expressed the hope that relations between Iran and China progressively expand. He also referred to Iran's plan on the expulsion of the Al-Quds-occupying regime from the United Nations and stated that this measure is designed to achieve Palestine's eventual liberation. Velayati furthermore requested that the People's Republic of China back this plan.

Departs 15 October

GF160720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] According to our reporter, He Kang, PRC minister of agriculture, animal hubandry, and fishery, who has headed a delegation to our country, left Tehran last night after several days

of meeting with officials of our country and after visiting factories and agricultural facilities.

Prior to his departure, he granted an interview to our reporter. He said that although relations between Iran and China go back a long way in history, this is my first visit to Iran. I have met and had discussions with Islamic Republic officials and it can be said that the results of talks on agriculture and other subjects have been good and positive. He added that it has been decided to improve cooperation between the two countries in future. There will be exchanges of experts and specialists. Mr He Kang, at the end of his talk after expressing his appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to the PRC delegation, asked that the warm regards of the people of China to be conveyed to the Muslim and revolutionary people of Iran.

Mr Zali, minister of agriculture, in an interview with our reporter replied to questions about the visit of his Chinese counterpart.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Considering that the visit of the Chinese delegation was mainly based on agricuture, please tell us about new cooperation and subjects that were discussed and the results of this visit?

[Zali] In the name of God the merciful, the compationate. As you are aware, the PRC has had relatively good experiences with regard to agriculture in the fields of village research industries and fisheries, and much work has been done in connection with soil and water. We feel that in future we can expand our relationship in the technical research and educational fields and also in exchange of experts and information and research materials. Discussions during these 2 or 3 days were mainly on these subjects. During his visits to our research facilities in Karaj, it was decided that, God willing, steps will be taken for exchanging experts in the fields of research.

[Reporter] Did you sign any particular agreements in these fields?

[Zali] As the main object of this visit was specifically for discussions and tour of facilities, it was decided that in continuation of past relations there will be expansion in the various fields of agriculture. [end recording]

Tehran Attacks 'Stupid' Reagan Mid East Policies

LD121114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] As you have heard on the news, some time ago another important military and espionage base of the great satan, America, in Lebanon burned in the fire of the wrath and hatred of the Muslim and revolutionary Lebanese people, and some of the American spies stationed in that base who had not paid any attention to the previous warnings and urgings of Muslim revolutionaries received their just retribution for their shameful and criminal acts.

After that event, the imperialist mass media, without making the slightest reference to the principle perpetrators of that event and without the slightest regard for the main causes of such events — namely the illegal and aggressive presence of American and Israeli interventionists in Lebanon — as before resorted to deviationist and provocative issues and did their best to portary this genuine, popular and Islamic act carried out by the Muslim, revolutionary Lebanese people themselves as a terrorist act committed by foreigners. And by blaming the act on the Islamic Republic of Iran, they tried to find another propaganda axis for their efforts to portray the Islamic Republic of Iran as having frightful features.

In any case, today's program draws your attention to a number of assorted commentaries by Western mass media about the recent explosion in the American Embassy in Lebanon, which revolve around the above points. Then we will compare these remarks with similar remarks after earlier similar events. Immediately after the destruction of the spy headquarters, as expected, all the mercenary reporters and commentators, in order to divert world public opinion from the realities of the situation, announced that this event was carried out by the so-called "foreign terrorists."

The imperialist propagandists both in the past and at present, under direct instructions from the White House in Washington, continue to try (?to divert attention) from the uprising of the Muslim and revolutionary Lebanese nation against the crimes of America and her allies in Lebanon, which has resulted in the destruction of their espionages bases in that country. However, there is plenty of evidence to suggest that these propaganda efforts not only have not had any effects upon the people of the world, but that the American nation itself does not believe them. American leaders still have no answer to the question posed by the majority of Americans regarding the reasons for America's involvement in all the crimes which have been committed against the oppressed and steadfast Lebanese people, although they constantly try to explain it in some ways.

[Begin recording from unidentified "foreign" radio] President Reagan said: If we allow the terrorists to succeed in intimidating us through their actions, all the efforts which are made in order to achieve peace will be wasted. [end recording]

As can be seen, this former clown of American movies and the present American President, Reagan, desperately tries to prevent the escalation of the opposition and hatred of the majority of Americans towards his stupid policies in the Middle East, by resorting to such tactics.

Tabriz Cites Soviet Losses in Afghanistan

GF151840 Tabriz International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say that the Muslim Afghan revolutionaries have killed 300 troops of the aggressive usurper Soviet Army units in Afghanistan and wounded another 200. They have also seized an amount of their military equipment.

Following this successful attack, bomber aircraft of the aggressive Soviet forces in Afghanistan bombarded the area where the

clash took place. A total of 500 houses were destroyed and one [word indistinct] was killed as a result of the raid. Another person was wounded.

Reports also say that the criminal forces of the Soviet Union gathered the poor people of the area where the clash took place, into a square and opened fire on them. Meanwhile, in another attack after this incident, Muslim Afghan revolutionaries killed 165 Soviet troops and destroyed 13 of their tanks.